

Established February, 1845.

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

Shipping

Steamers.

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship
"Diamante,"
Captain CULLEN, will be
despatched for the above
Port on FRIDAY, the 22nd Inst, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, April 10, 1881. np22

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS en route.)
Indisputable offer, and taking through
Cargo to NEW ZEALAND.)

The Eastern and Aus-
tralian Steamship Co.'s
Chartered Steamer
"Glamis Castle,"
will be despatched as above on TUESDAY
the 26th Instant, at Daylight.


For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Hongkong, April 10, 1881. np22

to grant POLICIES on MARIN
all parts of the World.

the 26th Instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, April 10, 1881. ap26

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship
"Bellerophon."
Captain T. W. FREEMAN



undersigned are prepared to grant
INDICIES against the Risk of FIRE
 on an Ongoing stated therein:

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 16, 1881.

**AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT
SAID, AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CAL
CUTTA, JEDDAH, ODESSA, and the
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.)

The Co.'s Steamship
"Venezia"
will be despatched
above on or about the 1st
Proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
MELOCHERS & Co.,

articles of Association, Two-thirds of the profits are distributed annually

Hongkong, April 16, 1881.

Agents.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship
"Commande. HERNANDEZ"
will be despatched for
SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from
Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, April 19, 1881.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

Access to Noncitizens

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

 The Co.'s Steamship
"Ménalcès,"
Commandant HOMER
will be despatched for
YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival
of the next French Mail from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent,
Hongkong, April 19, 1881.

Undersigned for countersignature
take immediate delivery of the

Sailing Vessels.


FOR NEW YORK.


The S/S **L.L.I. German Bark**
"Marie"

TOMASCHIEWSKY, Master, will
load here for the above Port
and will have quick despatch.


For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, April 10, 1881.

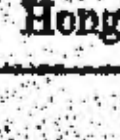
RUSSELL & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

 The *A 1* American Bark
"Jonathan Chase,"
 CASTLEMAN, Master, will load her
 for the above Port, and will
 have quick despatch.
 For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
 Hongkong, April 19, 1881.

FOR LONDON.

 The *A 1* British Bark
"Corra,"
 IRVIN, Master, will load her
 for the above Port, and will
 have quick despatch.
 For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
 Hongkong, April 19, 1881.

Shipping

 The *S.S. L. L. Gorman Bark*
"Hermann,"
OSTERMANN, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, March 21, 1861.

FOR NEW YORK.
 The *A. I. American Ship*
"Gen. Gooden,"
Lester, Master, will load here
for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, February 22, 1861.

For Sale.

WHERE YOU CAN BUY

Superior California LAMB'S WOOL BLANKETS.
SARATOGA TRUNKS.
TRAVELLING BAGS and SATCHELS.
AGATE COOKING UTENSILS.
THE AMERICAN BROILER.
TURNBULL'S FAMILY SCALES.
TOBACCO SHAVES.
AMERICAN and CHINA'S LOCKS.
HOUSE GONGS.
SMOOTHING IRONS.
LEMON SQUEEZERS.
MOUSE TRAPS.
BILLIARD CUE TIPS and CHALK.
PANUS CORIUM for BOOTS.
American AXES and HATCHETS.
LIFE BUOYS.
ROCKETS and BLUE LIGHTS.
DOUGLAS' OFFICE CHAIRS.
COPPER WIRE GAUZE.
WAFFLE IRONS.
GRIDIRONS.
FIRE GRATES.
American SOFT FELT HATS.

STATIONERY

FOR LADIES and OFFICE USE,
the
Best and Cheapest
in
Hongkong.

NEW BOOKS

INSTRUCTIVE and AMUSING.
A
Large Assortment of
FRENCH NOVELS.
TAUCHNITZ'S
POPULAR EDITION OF STANDARD
WORKS, &c.

WORKS of REFERENCE.
ALMANACKS.
DIARIES.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
GLEN'S SCHOOL SERIES.
PRESENTATION BOOKS.
Etc., Etc., Etc.

RODGER'S CUTLERY.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
WEBLEY and SONS' London-made SPORT-
ING GUNS.
BUSEY'S PATENT PNEUMATIC GUN.
SELF-SHOT-EXTRACTING REVOLVERS.
THE PATENT BOTTLE CLIP.
TABLE GLASSWARE.
EARTHENWARE.

THE FINEST STOCK OF
CAVITE,
FORTIN, and
MEYSIG
CIGARS, and
CHEROOTS.

All Specially Selected.
ENGLISH and AMERICAN
GROCERIES.
FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED BY EVERY
MAIL.

SMYRNA FIGS.
CRYSTALLIZED CHERRIES.
FARM'S FAVORITE BISCUITS.
STILTON CHEESE.
FRENCH PLUMS.

Calcutta BEEF.
HUMPS.
ROUNDS.
BRISKETS, and
TONGUES.

California ROLL BUTTER.
APPLE BUTTER.
OLAM CHOWDER.
FISH CHOWDER.

Soused PIG'S FEET.
Soused SHEEP'S TONGUES.
Pickled LAMB'S TONGUES.
Gruyere CHEESE.

New York CREAM-CHEESE.
CAVIARE.
Carried OYSTERS.
California Cracker Co.'s BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.
HOMINY.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.
RICHARDSON and ROBIN'S Potted MEATS.

Lunch TONGUE.
PRESENT TEA in 5 and 10 Catty Boxes.

WINE and SPIRITS of all Descriptions.
SAIL-MAKING executed on the Premises.

MacEwen, FRICKEL & Co.
Hongkong, January 28, 1881.

Mails.

NOTICE

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN,
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;
Also,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON MONDAY, the 25th day of April,
1881, at Noon, the Company's S. S.
AMAZON, Commandant LORMIER,
with MAELS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4
p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the
24th of April, 1881. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left at
the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, April 13, 1881. ap25

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE,
BRIGHTON, AND LONDON.

Also,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for BATAVIA, PERSIAN
GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES,
TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK
AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
LOMBARDY, Capt. J. B. CHAPMAN, with
Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched
from this Port for BOMBAY, on THURSDAY,
the 28th April, at 4 p.m.

Cargo will be received on board until
10 a.m. on the day of departure.

Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office
until 10 a.m. on the day of departure.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be
transhipped at Point de Galle; but Tea and
General Cargo at Bombay, arriving one
week later than by the direct route, via
Galle.

For further Particulars regarding
FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are
required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to
note the terms and conditions of the Com-
pany's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, April 19, 1881. ap28

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE.

THE S. S. NIGATA MARU, Capt.
WYEN, due here on or about the
25th instant, will be despatched as above
on SATURDAY, the 30th April, at
Daylight.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at
the Office up to 6 p.m. of 29th April.
No Bill of Lading signed under \$2
Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board
before delivery is taken, otherwise they
will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin Steerage.
To KOBE, \$60 \$15
YOKOHAMA & NAGASAKI, 75 20
SHANGHAI via YOKOHAMA, 120 40
Kobe, 135 30

A Reduction is made on RETURN OILY
PASSENGERS.

CARGO and PASSENGERS for Nagasaki
will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail
Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the
Company's OFFICE, PRINCE CENTRAL, West
Corner Pottinger Street.

Hongkong, April 19, 1881. ap30

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO and PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND
SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE

VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

THE S. S. BELGIC will be despatched
for San Francisco via Yokohama,
on

Connection being made at Yokohama,
with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan
ports.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m. of the

All Parcel Packages should be marked to
address in full; and same will be received
at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the
day previous to sailing.

A Reduction of 25% made on all
RETURN PARAGON ORDERS ISSUED.

Consular Invoices to accompany Over-
land, Mexican, Central and South American
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's
Office addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.
OHAS. H. HASWELL, Jr.,
Agent.
Hongkong, April 11, 1881.

Entertainment.

ST. ANDREW'S HALL.

THE CARANDINI OPERATIC AND
BALLAD CONCERTS.

THE NEXT ENTERTAINMENT

will take place
TO-MORROW EVENING,
21st April, 1881,

And will be a COMPLEMENTARY BENEFIT to
Miss MARIE CARANDINI,
And positively the Last Appearance but Two
during the Company's Stay.

CONCERT NIGHTS,
TO-MORROW AND SATURDAY,
Hongkong, April 20, 1881. ap24

Intimations.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)
PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely-
printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from
the Daily China Mail, is published
twice a month on the morning of the
English Mail's departure, and is a re-
cord of each fortnight's current history
of events in China and Japan, con-
tributed in original reports and collated
from the journals published at the various
ports in those countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,
Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete
Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage
paid 52 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage
paid \$12.50).

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY
BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham
Street, not later than noon of the day the
English Mail Steamer leaves.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily
China Mail.

Ninth Volume of the
"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.
No. 4.—Vol. IX.
—OF THE—
"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—
Serape from Chinese Mythology.
Transit Passes in the Province of Kwang-
tung.
Notes on the Korean Language.
The "Tai-hi" King; or the Respiration of
the Embryo.

The Ju Sheng Considered in its Relation to
the Remaining Tunes.
The Intermittent Question.
Notes of New Books and Literary Intel-
ligence.

Notes and Queries—
Botanical Notes.
The Ample Nomenclature.
A Chinese Pilgrim on the Way to Mecca.
Chinese Mahometans at Mecca.
How Musk is Made.
Tales from Chinese History.
Chinese Proverbs.

Various Kinds of Chinese Ink.
The Curious Inscription at Mecca.
The Aryan Origin of the Cambodians.
Bank Notes.

大紅紙
"Tham."
Stone Lions.
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.
Hongkong, March 18, 1881.

Mr. Andrew Wind.

NEWS AGENT, &c.

183, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK;
is authorized to receive Subscriptions,
Advertisements, &c., for the China Mail,
Overland China Mail, and China Review.

Not Responsible for Debts.
Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for
any Debt contracted by the Officers or
Crew of the following Vessels, during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

Gov. Goodwin, American ship, Captain
William Lester.—Messageries Maritimes.
Wm. H. Brest, American barque, Capt.
B. C. Baker.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
Hercules, American ship, Captain J.
Berry.—Order.

WILLIE REEF, American ship, Captain
Yates.—Melchers & Co.
KILBERRY, British steamer, Captain H.
O'Neill.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
MISKIE, British barque, Captain P.
T. Clark.—Edwards & Schellings & Co.
CARMARTHEN, British steamer, Capt. Geo.
L. Castle.—Holliday, Wise & Co.
EURN, British barque, Captain John
Nairn.—Yuen Fat Hong.

BOYNTON, British barque, Capt. Nason.
—Galley & Co.
GALLEY OF LORNE, British steamer, Capt.
Branchwater.—Russell & Co.
ATLANTA, German steamer, Captain
Pratt.—Siemens & Co.
MARLBOROUGH, British steamer, Captain
R. Sanderson.—C. M. S. N. Co.
LORD OF THE ISLES, Brit. steamer, Capt.
J. C. Folgate.—Russell & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo
are requested to send in their Bills of
Lading to the Undersigned for counter-
signature, and take immediate delivery.
This Cargo has been landed and stored at
their risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

C. J. 4 cases Enfers, Collis Jamieson, from
London.

T (in diamond), 21/24; 2 cases Brads, Or-
der, from London.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, April 20, 1881.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

The Steamship
"Thales,"
Captain Pocock, will be
despatched for the above
Ports on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at
Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, April 20, 1881. ap23

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.
The German Steamer
"Septima,"
Capt. PRINSE, will load
here for the above Ports,
and will leave this on MONDAY, the 25th
instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
HOP KEE & Co.
Hongkong, April 20, 1881. ap25

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
VALUABLE PRINTING BUSINESS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been
instructed by the Mortgagee to Sell,
under Power contained in Bill of Sale, on
their Premises, Praya, on

SATURDAY,
the 23rd instant, at Noon,—
THE PLANT and Entire STOCK-IN-
TRADE of the Old Established PRINTING
BUSINESS of Messrs DE SOUZA & Co.
The Whole will be put up in One Lot
and will include the Goodwill.

The Plant, &c., can be seen at the Pre-
mises, Wellington Street, and an Inventory
can be had of the Auctioneers.

TERMS:—Cash on the fall of the hammer.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, April 20, 1881. ap23

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 19, Ching-shing, Chinese gunboat,
from Canton.

April 20, 8 a.m., China, British steamer,
1046, S. F. Cole, Bombay March 31, Penang
10, and Singapore 13, noon, General.—P.
& O. S. N. Co.

April 20, Thales, British steamer, 820,
Pocock, Foochow, Amoy, and Swatow April
19, General.—DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

April 20, London Castle, British steamer,
1616, A. Marshall, Saigon April 17, Rice.
—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

April 20, Bangko, British steamer, 1198,
Alex. Webster, Saigon April 16, Rice.—
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

April 20, Chop-chung, Chinese gunboat,
from a cruise.

April 20, Greyhound, British steamer, 226,
D. Scott, Macao April 20, General.—ADAM-
SON, BELL & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Apr. 20, Abney, for Swatow, etc.

20, Sham Hung, Chinese gunboat, for
Foochow.

20, Amoy, for Canton.

20, Caiman, for Saigon.

20, H.M.S. Vigilant, for Amoy and
Shanghai.

20, Mei Foo, for San Francisco.

20, Vicary, for Shanghai.

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20, Vicary, for Shanghai.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For MANILA, 3 p.m. on Friday,
the 23rd inst.

For KOBE and YOKOHAMA—
Per Nigata Maru, at 5 p.m., on Friday,
the 23rd inst.

For NAGASAKI and YOKOHAMA—
Per Sunda, at 1.30 p.m., on Saturday,
the 30th inst.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.—
The British Contract Packet Lombardy
will be despatched on THURSDAY,
the 28th April, with Mails to and
through the United Kingdom and
Europe via Brindisi to the Straits
Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon,
India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gib-
ralter.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the
Australian Colonies.

Shipping Intelligence.
The following is corrected from the latest
London and Colonial Papers, &c.—
VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.

Left. Name. From.

3, Wylo, London

15, Lizzio Bell, Antwerp

15, Xonia, London

15, J. W. Mar, Cardiff

15, Star of China, London

15, Christine, Cardiff

15, Westerguard, Hamburg

15, Theres, Doner

15, Laurens, Hamburg

15, Laura, Hamburg

15, Lucy A. Nickels, Penarth

15, Rockhurst, Penarth

15, Clara B. Carver, New York

15, Highlander, New York

15, Mildred, Cardiff

15, Antares, Cardiff

15, Cresswell, Liverpool

15, Huguenot, Cardiff

15, Meluine, Cardiff

15, P. G. Carvill, Penarth

15, Chusan, Liverpool

15, Freeman, Penarth

15, Bertha, Penarth

15, C. F. Sargent, Cardiff

15, Invincible, Cardiff

15, Blackballs (s.), Cardiff

15, Wilna, Cardiff

15, Sir John Lawrence, Cardiff

15, Astoria, Cardiff

15, Hermes, Cardiff

15, Afghan (s.), Cardiff

15, Breconshire (s.), London

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Amusements.

9 p.m.—Carandini's Operatic and Ballad
Company at St. Andrew's Hall.

THE
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房
A. S. WATSON & Co.,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS

OF
DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUI-
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,
AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT
MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS
OF
Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,
Gingerale, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla,
Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and
continuous European Supervision.
Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

PASSENGERS arriving in Hongkong, or any
other persons who may desire to con-
sult the files of local, China, Japan,
American, English, Indian or Aus-
tralian newspapers, are invited to call at
the "CHINA MAIL" Office, where over
sixty newspapers, dailies and weeklies,
from these countries, are now filed for
reference.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 7.55 p.m.

covered by grass and herbage"—the tomb of Xavien.

His Majesty King Kalakaua did some shopping yesterday morning and spent the remainder of the day preparing his mail for the Islands. This morning, in company with His Excellency the Governor, he visited the Opium Factory, and at 4.30 went with Lady Hennessey to a garden party given at East Point by Mr. F. B. Johnson, Consul General for Hawaii. The steamer *Killarney* (Capt. O'Neill) will leave at 4 p.m. to-morrow, for Bangkok. His Majesty will go on board at 3.30.

CHINESE Gordon protests against our retaining the Durani canal. He argues that such a step would throw Afghanistan into the arms of Russia, in order to recover the lost city. It is, however, of more importance to note what Colonel Gordon has to say respecting Russian ambition in the remote East than anything he can tell us about Russia in Central Asia. He says:—"Let us strengthen our Eastern Colonies, not that Russia has moved her Black Sea naval establishment to the China Sea."

With regard to the paragraph which appeared the other day as to Captain Francis, K.A.V., having ceased to be A.D.C. to the Governor, and Lieut. Cox, of the 27th Regiment, having taken up the duties pertaining to that office, it would have been more strictly correct to have said that Lieut. Cox has been lent by the General to the Governor, and is now discharging the duties of Acting Aide-de-Camp which Capt. Francis, of the Hongkong Artillery Volunteers, lately resigned. Lieut. Cox has received no appointment as A.D.C., in fact not competent by length of service for the position, and his previous local appointment was discontinued and refused from home. He is only allowed to undertake the duties he is now discharging on the understanding that he at the same time performs to the full his regimental and garrison duties.

The steamship *Thales*, which arrived here this afternoon, brings further particulars as to the sinking of the *Hochzug*. The collision which resulted so disastrously occurred about 11 o'clock at night, on Sunday, some 13 miles N.E. of the Oahu Islands. There was a thick fog prevalent at the time which had been lifting to some extent and again. The *Lepwing* was going at a largely reduced speed, some five knots an hour; the *Hochzug*, it is said, at ten knots an hour. The vessels were going in opposite directions. The *Hochzug* seems to have been struck between the engine-room and the after hold, in each of which large holes were made. She filled rapidly and sank in about three quarters of an hour in 32 fathoms of water. Ten minutes after she was struck there were 5 feet of water in the hold, and as she filled at the same rate it was soon seen that she was bound to sink. All the crew and passengers took to the boats and were picked up by the *Lepwing*. At the time they left the vessel, she was pretty low down in the water, for those who left her entered the boats from the taffrail which was about level with the boats.

The *Zambesi*, P. and O. steamer, Captain Zambesi, stood by the *Lepwing* until the *Thales*, which had been attracted by the firing of guns, rockets, whistling &c., came back to the spot, when Capt. Pocock agreed to stand by the *Lepwing* and allow the P. & O. steamer to proceed. As it was not known how much nor what damage the *Lepwing* had received, it was thought best that the passengers and crew of the *Hochzug* (105, all told) should be taken on board the *Thales* which was done. The *Zambesi* proceeding north, the other two vessels then steamed in company towards Amoy, the *Thales* following the man-of-war. They were progressing only at the rate of some 4 or 5 knots an hour until daylight, when, by arrangement, the former took the latter in tow, and both steaming, they were able to proceed at the increased speed of nine knots an hour, and so reached Amoy at an early hour on the afternoon, which otherwise they would not have been able to do before dark. All the passengers and crew were landed at Amoy; none brought on here. The *Lepwing* is believed to have been only very slightly damaged and was making little water. Her head-gear was knocked away and her stem broken, but otherwise there seems nothing to show of the effects of the collision. She will, in all probability, be patched up at Amoy and will then continue her voyage and come on here. A Court of Enquiry will, of course, be held, and will probably sit at Amoy, until the conclusion of which, when the full facts will be before the public, it may be as well to say as little as possible as to the causes that led to the disaster, the gravity of which we have already shown in the figure representing the value of the vessel thus sunk and her cargo.

The following is the report of the *Thales* as she had in the matter:—

Left Foochow on the 17th inst. and experienced light southerly winds and foggy weather. Midnight, when about 13 miles north of Oahu, our attention was attracted by hearing guns fired and seeing rockets to the Northward of us. On turning back we found the P. & O. steamer *Zambesi*, standing by H.M.S. *Lepwing*, which had been wrecked and sunk the O.M. steamer *Hochzug*. At the request of the Captain of the *Zambesi*, who wished to proceed to the wreck, we stood by to render assistance to the *Lepwing*, which was reported to be making water. Took the crew of the *Hochzug* on board, and afterwards proceeded with the *Lepwing* in tow to Amoy, arriving there at 4 p.m. H.M.S. *Lepwing* struck the *Hochzug* on the starboard

quarter, knocking holes into after hold and engine room, causing her to sink in three quarters of an hour. The *Lepwing* is apparently not much damaged; the crew and passengers all saved.

Left Amoy, 18th and Swatow 19th, and experienced light southerly winds and foggy weather, with a strong northerly current, from Swatow to Port. Steamers at Foochow: *Appin* and *Waverley*. In Amoy H.M.S. *Lepwing* and steamers *Diamante*, *Fukien*, *Hailong* and *Oakland*. In Swatow, steamers *Diomed*, *Fouchon*, *Tientsin*, *Hohow*, *Neuchung* and *Chillon*.

The following vessels were chartered in Amoy during the fortnight ending the 13th inst.:—

Prato, 9,200 piculs, from Taiwanfo, to Tientsin, 18 lay days, 60 cents per small box of sugar.

Scopimile, 9,200 piculs, Taiwanfo to Chefoo and back to Amoy, 30 lay days, \$2,750.

Kolya, 14,000 piculs, Amoy to Chefoo and back, 25 lay days, 29 cents per picul.

Anna Danthien, 8,500 piculs, Now-chung to Amoy, 20 lay days, 37 cents per picul.

Elze, 8,500 piculs, Taiwanfo to Yokohama, 24 lay days, 38 cents per big of sugar of one picul nett, or Taiwanfo to Chefoo and back to Amoy, 30 lay days, \$3,600.

Chloris, 7,500 piculs, to Newchwang and back to Amoy, 20 lay days, \$3,250.

Prospector, 5,000 piculs, (at Hongkong) Taiwanfo to Chefoo and back to Amoy, 20 lay days, \$2,500.

Emily, 8,500 piculs, Taiwanfo, Chefoo to Amoy, 31 lay days, 42 cents per picul.

The *Ceylon Times* has lately been discussing the military expenditure of England upon her colonies, and gives some figures to show the unequal treatment of the different Colonies by the Home Government as regards the military contribution imposed. Thus in the Estimates for 1881-2 recently submitted to Parliament, the total amount estimated for the Colonies is £2,539,475, of which the Cape, Natal, and Transvaal take over £1,000,000, while the united military contributions amount to £24,000. Malta and Gibraltar cost about £700,000, of which Malta returns £500,000. The following table shows the cost to the mother country of other Colonies and their respective military contributions.

	Total Votes.	Repayment.
Bahamas	£ 7,500	nil
Bermuda	142,000	nil
Cyprus	43,000	nil
Halifax, N.S.	108,521	nil
Honduras	14,380	\$5,000
Jamaica	72,718	nil
Mauritius	44,316	\$20,000
West Coast of Africa	49,000	nil
Hongkong	98,142	\$20,000
Ceylon	89,849	\$110,000
St. Helena	21,000	nil
Strait Settlements	44,788	\$30,000

It will be seen that Ceylon and the Straits Settlements enjoy the proud pre-eminence of being the only two Colonies that pay more than they receive. As to the other Colonies, the Home Government to cost. Why should this be thus? As it is so, however, the injustice of charging this Colony with the whole cost of the Penik War is rendered all the more glaring.—*Strait Times*.

ALTHOUGH twenty lakhs of rupees may seem a large sum to pay for the census operations in India, the real fact is that the work is being done very cheaply; no doubt owing to clerical labour being so abundant. Thus in the United States 3,500,000 dollars (say £700,000 sterling) have been granted for a population of 80,000,000. Now the value of money here, as compared with America, is as 1 to 6 so far as the salaries of the men employed go, and therefore the Indian census ought for each million of the people to be six times as cheap as the American. The American charge is at the rate of £14,000 per million of population; the Indian charge should therefore be £2,000 per million. If this rate were kept up, the cost for a population of 200,000,000 would be £400,000. That only twenty lakhs (or £200,000 nominally) is being spent, speaks well for the Indian census machinery.—*Pioneer*.

THE CENSUS OF MACAO.

We received some time ago an elaborate return of the Census of Macao, taken on 31st December 1878, in a pamphlet form, covering 57 pp. foolscap, including 17 large tables of comparison and several other smaller ones. The pamphlet is issued with the *Boletim da Provincia de Macao e Timor* of the 31st December 1880. Considering the many obstacles that are always found in the way in undertaking a work of this nature, the Committee, which is composed of twelve well-known residents of Macao, including two Chinamen, ought to be congratulated for the enormous amount of pains they have taken in compiling the pamphlet, which would appear to be as accurate as possible.

The late Governor of Macao, in an order dated the 22nd October 1878, set down the Census of Macao to be taken on the 31st December of the same year, and the Returns, together with the Report of the Committee, be concluded and delivered before the 1st March following; but the Committee, after a lapse of twenty months—an enormously long time for the work—gave this result of their labours with their reason for the delay, the time that had been necessary for the returns to be compared, checked, and minutely revised before presentation to the public.

The Census gave the general population of the administrative district of Macao on the date mentioned as 88,086, including European, Chinese, and people of other nationalities. The district of Macao, or the Colony of that name, is composed of 59,959 people, including the floating population, and that of Taipa and Colowan is 8,127, which also include the floating population. There were 57,143 land population, and 10,945 floating population in all of these 42,402 are males, and 25,684 are females; 4,964 are other than Chinese, and 63,822 Chinese. This population compared with that of 1871 (when the last Census was taken) shows a decrease in the population of Macao proper, not including Taipa and Colowan, of 13,771 individuals in 1878, or 16.41 per cent. There were in 1871, in Macao, 66,267 Chinese and 5,463 other than Chinese; and in 1878 there were 55,450 Chinese and 4,969 other than Chinese; so that the decrease was 10,817 Chinese and 954 other than Chinese; of the decrease in the form-

or, 9,658 were males and 1,159 females; while in the latter, 472 were males and 422 females; the decrease was in the ratio of 16.323 per cent in the former and 17.46 per cent in the latter. But as regards the decrease in the Chinese female population, it has a moral significance. In the Census taken in 1871 the professions were not returned, but in 1878 it is shown that the number of prostitutes was 1,867 (which, by the way, is a curious coincidence, the number being in the same figures as the year in which the Census was taken), and it is believed that their number would have been still larger in 1871, the year in which the Census was taken. The number of Chinese females in 1878 was 11,593, which is smaller by 292 than the decrease in the number of prostitutes. This cannot but show a tendency towards the higher moral condition of the population. The 9,658 Chinese males less in 1878, are accounted for in this way: the returns in 1878 show 17 emigration establishments, 134 emigrants, 17 coolie brokers, employed in the Chinese emigration establishments 163. The emigration in 1878 was much smaller than that of 1871, when there were no less than 24 establishments of that class, and during 1871, 23,881 contract and 458 free emigrants left Macao; while of the 24 establishments of emigration, one only, denominated *Carnegie*, employed no less than 1,754. The coolie brokers, agents and sub-agents, with a few exceptions, were all foreigners to the country, and must have led us to attribute the decrease to the absence of the people engaged in that trade. The maritime or floating population, comparing 1871 with 1878, shows a decrease of 1,229 individuals in the latter, but it must be noted that as the steam navigation between this and the ports of China increased, it affects considerably the junk trade.

Of the 4,584 non-Chinese individuals in Macao on the date when the Census was taken, they are described by the names of the country in which they were born in the following order:—Macao, males 1,405, females 1,707; Portugal, males 709, females 207; Timor, males 53, females 5; Timor, males 13, females 20; Siam, males 17; of these last, there were 12 British, 18 Spaniards, 2 Dutch, 4 Germans, 7 Americans, 2 Turkish, 20 Hindostanese, and 4 Italians.

As regards the state of education in the population other than Chinese, we find that out of the whole of 4,584 individuals, 1,610 males and 1,654 females cannot read; and 727 males and 655 females cannot read. Of the 3,062 Macao-Portuguese, 2,683 or 87.3 per cent can read; and 919 or 30.0 per cent cannot read. Of the 735 Portugal-Portuguese, 339 or 46.2 per cent can read, and 396 or 53.8 per cent cannot read. Of the 1,405 Macao-Portuguese, 1,029 males and 1,405 females can read, and 376 males and 362 females cannot read. Therefore in the Portuguese population of Macao, in each 100 individuals, 89 can read and 11 cannot read, and the Portuguese from Portugal, in each 100 individuals, 49 can read and 51 cannot read. The Committee were unable to obtain the same information in the returns of the Portuguese Census of 1864, but they considered the people of Macao as the nucleus of the Portuguese population in the colony. The female population, which is composed of 25,684 people (23,467 Chinese and 2,217 non-Chinese) only 1,936 can read, and the enormous number of 23,748 cannot read. The percentage of Chinese females who can read is 1.68, and the non-Chinese 70.5, which is a remarkable contrast, but is at the same time accountable by the peculiar way in which Chinese keep their females in a complete state of seclusion and beyond the chance of contact with school-masters or schoolmistresses.

The total amount expended towards the Census taking in 1878 was \$1,140.98, or \$16.75 for each 100 individuals returned. The pamphlet under review contains many other interesting subjects, which we may further refer to in a future occasion.

TAMSAU MISSION HOSPITAL.
The Report of the Tamiau Mission Hospital for 1880 is a very interesting paper. This mission is under the superintendence of Dr. C. H. Johnson, physician and surgeon-in-charge, and Mr. F. Junior, missionary. We read that during the year 1,346 new patients were treated in the hospital; the number of old patients had not been noted. The increase in the number of new patients over 1879 was 142, and over 1878, 608. Two facts, it is claimed in the report, go in this connection to show that the mission is progressing and removing the deep-seated prejudices of the Chinese: first, the absence for several weeks of Dr. S. Ringer, surgeon-in-charge up till July, his place being occupied for a few days at intervals during those weeks by Dr. Mann; his assistant at Keelung, a port over 30 miles distant; and secondly, the fact that Dr. Johnson on the 14th of July took over charge of the hospital, succeeding one who had lived among the people for over eight years and was therefore well known, having treated in that time between 8,000 to 9,000 patients. Being however, not unfamiliar with the natives, the new Physician in charge hopes he has succeeded in making the change less felt than might otherwise have been the case. The report states that the Chinese have also made a large increase in their voluntary subscriptions to the support of the hospital. Dr. Johnson has been frequently kept from attendance at the hospital by attacks of the intermittent fever peculiar to this place and to the whole Northern part of Formosa. He had, moreover, obliged professionally to pay frequent visits to Keelung, a journey of three days, and he had to attend patients treated by Dr. Ringer up to the 14th July was 617. From then to the close of the year 729 have been treated. A schedule is given showing the nature of the diseases treated. Some notes as to various cases treated are of interest only to a limited number of those who will peruse the report. The work done in the country during the year supplementary to the work of the hospital in relieving suffering has been carried on as usual. At each of the twenty Chapels throughout the country a small supply of the simpler medicines has been kept. For convenience the native helpers sent to be quite able to render assistance that is appreciated; all serious cases are of course induced, if possible, to go to the hospital. In addition to the patients treated at the hospital, over 2,000 patients received medicine at the chapel. The doctor in his journeys into the country also attempted to do a little in the way of help

when he could. Dr. Johnson says the distribution of medicines, if carefully done and under regular supervision, is in his opinion of value in the way of positive and tangible proof of good-fellowing and good intention, without careful supervision it may, on the other hand, do more harm than good. The new hospital has been a great help to remove the prejudices of the people. The report bears testimony to the loss the Hospital and the Mission have sustained in the departure of Mr. Ringer, who for eight years untriflingly and with a kindness and sympathy for suffering above all praise, laboured as in charge of the Hospital. The Chinese really loved him, which says very much for him. They called him the modern leech of Loo, after their greatest historic Physician, showing at once their appreciation and discernment. His absence has been taken by Dr. H. Johnson, M.D. of Berlin, who upon coming here at once very kindly offered his services gratuitously as Dr. Ringer had done. The fact that he succeeded one of such long standing and so much respected by the Chinese, and at the same time able to report an increase in patients and of voluntary contributions toward the Hospital expenses by the Chinese, is sufficient proof that the Hospital and its work are growing in favor with the Chinese.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams which have not yet been published here are from different Indian sources:—

London, March 23.—A Bulletin issued to-day respecting Lord Beaconsfield's illness states that his illness passed its worst night last night and is suffering from a severe attack of gout and asthma.

March 30.—The latest Bulletin states that the Government intend presenting the "Freiheit," the London organ of the Socialists, for outlawing and seizure of the press and urging others to similar deeds.

Sir F. Roberts has arrived at Cape Town but returns home very shortly.

The Standard publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg stating that Scholoff was recalled because he had not permission to occupy the oasis south of Merv.

Athens, March 29.—The Greek army corps has been ordered to the frontier.

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London, March 29.—The Romanians have proclaimed Prince Charles King of Roumania.

Calcutta, March 30.—The House of Commons read for the second time the Bill for the abolition of corporal punishment in the Army.

The jury in the Lawen-Labouchere case has been discharged without giving a verdict.

Latest advices from Natal state that news has been received of the capitulation of the Pochestomfort garrison upon the day peace conditions were signed between the Boers and the British.

Calcutta, March 29.—A special London telegram says, a despatch has been published in which the Home Government insists on an immediate withdrawal of British troops from Kandahar to Quetta.

The Viceroy's Council advocate the avoidance of haste. The Hon. Sir Rivers Thompson's Minute condemns the Home Government's peremptory direction to abandon Kandahar without waiting for advice from India.

Calcutta, March 29.—In the Budget issued this afternoon the Finance Minister announces as the first essential condition that the revenue of India should exceed the expenditure, which is composed of 25,684 people (23,467 Chinese and 2,217 non-Chinese) only 1,936 can read, and the enormous number of 23,748 cannot read.

The percentage of Chinese females who can read is 1.68, and the non-Chinese 70.5, which is a remarkable contrast, but is at the same time accountable by the peculiar way in which Chinese keep their females in a complete state of seclusion and beyond the chance of contact with school-masters or schoolmistresses.

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the Queen, it is appointed Member of Council in succession to Sir Donald Stuart.

On Monday evening a young Aliazi from Zaminabad killed a native follower with an axe outside of the Herat gate. He made no attempt to escape and was at once arrested. Religious fanaticism seems to have been the only motive for the crime. Ayub's envoys left Kandahar for Herat this morning. Their departure was quiet and no demonstration was made. More rain fell on Tuesday, but the weather is fine again.

News from Herat confirms accounts of Sir Abdol Wahed Khan's rebellion against Ayub. It appears that there is an old quarrel between them; and Mohammed Hassan has been lately Governor of Kuahk and seems to have excited the three Herati regiments there to murder and murder their General Mohammed Jai, his brother and nephew. Mohammed Hassan has since been joined by the Firzokhis and Janeshis and crossed into Herat plain. Nothing is known about Abdol Wahed Khan's alleged death. Merv Turkomans have asked Ayub's permission to bring their families to Badkhis and leave them there while they attacked the Russians; after some hesitation he consented. Hashim Khan has gone to Herat at Ayub's request.

It is reported from Candahar, dated March 20th, that in consequence of some petty quarrel, Mohammed Hassan Khan has been summoned to Herat by Ayub. There is a rumor that Sarif Nur Mohammed Khan, a near relative of Hashim Khan, has joined him with the Candahar troops. Travellers from Seistan report that the present Governor of Seistan is a rebel for his robbery of caravans in Persian territory, has made a raid across the Helmand into Afghan territory, and plundered twelve villages; he was making a second attack when Ibrahim Khan of Chikansur sent his son to him with presents as hostage of his future good behavior.

March 29.—Nawab Yr Ghulam Hossein Khan died yesterday. The Viceroy has sent a message of condolence to his family.

News received from Kandahar dated 28th March reports that all is quiet there. A report is current that Sir Abdol Wahed Khan with the Kandahar troops has joined Sir Abdol Wahed Khan.

The Taimuris are also said to have attacked Sir Abdol Wahed Khan some time since. Taimuris and Turkomans are said to be plundering the country in the neighborhood of Herat. A traveller from Zaminabad says that the Bagheris recently attacked a neighbouring tribe of Hazaras and that after a fight in which several were killed on both sides, the Hazaras were defeated. Weather warm and increasing daily. It would appear that the report of the death of Abdol Wahed Khan, son of Mir Afzal Khan, is unfounded.

SUPREME COURT.
IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.
(Before His Honor F. Snowden, Esq., Acting Chief Justice.)

April 20th.

DETAINING A GIRL FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROSTITUTION.
Leung Ahn, Chan Yau Mui were charged by the Attorney General, the first named with unlawfully and by force detaining against her will a girl named Li An, for an illegal purpose and the second prisoner with unlawfully purchasing the said Li An, for the purpose of prostitution.

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Police Intelligence.
(Before the Hon. M. S. Tennochy.)
Wednesday, April 20.

KIDNAPING A BOY—

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of the *Notes and Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The *China Review*, or *Notes and Queries* on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.00 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance. The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as also those queries which through satisfactory information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1878, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty paged, bi-monthly repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong.—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.).

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as a quarterly, and is a continuation of *Notes and Queries* on China and Japan, the extinction of which would be a great loss to the world."

The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such summary of publication as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now extensively cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on *Dr. Legge's Shu King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and the account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, it carries out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which has been displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum, delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan—from Amoy, Canton, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—is almost limitless. It is on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

FREDERIC ALGAR,

COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-

SION AGENT,

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with News-papers, Books, Tracts, and Presses, Paper, Correspondence, Letters; and any European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a Visitors' Column, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligences as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with we have opened a SELECT HOTEL and BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum.—Free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's throw.

Lusitania Club and Library, Shelley St.

Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Seminary, Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zealand Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

Stores, Books, &c.

General Outfitter, Hosier, Tailor, &c.—F. N. DISCOLL, 45 and 47, Queen's Road, by special appointment to H.E. the Governor.

Chronometers, Watches, Jewellery, Maps and Charts.—G. FALCONER & Co., Queen's Road Central.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MAC- EWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition, and Sportsman's Requisites of all descriptions.—Wm. SCHMIDT & Co., Gun-makers, Eastern House of Beauconsfield Arcade.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats
Half hour, 10 cts. Hour, 20 cts.
Three hours, 50 cts. Six hours, 70 cts.
Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

To VICTORIA PEAK
Single Trip.
Four Coolies, \$1.00
Three Coolies, .85
Two Coolies, .70
Return (direct or by Pak-foo-lum).
Four Coolies, \$1.50
Three Coolies, 1.20
Two Coolies, 1.00

To VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).
Single Trip.
Four Coolies, \$0.60
Three Coolies, .50
Two Coolies, .40
Return (direct or by Pak-foo-lum).
Four Coolies, \$1.00
Three Coolies, .85
Two Coolies, .70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (Peak) \$0.75 each Coolie. (12 hours) Gap, \$0.60 each Coolie.

Licensed Bearers (each).
Hour, 10 cts.
Half day, 50 cts.
Day, 50 cts.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.
Boats.
1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900
planks, per Day, \$4.00
1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900
planks, per Load, 2.00
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600
planks, per Day, 2.50
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600
planks, per Load, 1.75
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800
planks, per Day, 1.50
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800
planks, per Load, 1.00
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800
planks, Half Day, .50

Sampans.
or Pullaway Boats, per Day, \$1.00
One Hour, .50
Half an Hour, .25
After 6 p.m., 10 cents extra.
Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

FRESH COOLIES.
One Day, 50 cts.
Half Day, 30 cts.
Three Hours, 15 cts.
One Hour, 5 cts.
Half Hour, 2 cts.

Nothing in the above Scale to affect private agreements.

Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.
One Day, 50 cts.
Half Day, 30 cts.
Three Hours, 15 cts.
One Hour, 5 cts.
Half Hour, 2 cts.

Nothing in the above Scale to affect private agreements.

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Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised December 1st, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two or more newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents. The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches. N.B. means No Registration.

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